



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/611,641	07/01/2003	Curtis G. Wong	MS303124.2 (MSFTP446USA)	1389
27195	7590	02/04/2009	EXAMINER	
AMIN, TUROCY & CALVIN, LLP			KE, PENG	
127 Public Square			ART UNIT	
57th Floor, Key Tower			PAPER NUMBER	
CLEVELAND, OH 44114			2174	
			NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			02/04/2009	ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

docket1@thepatentattorneys.com
hholmes@thepatentattorneys.com
lpasterchek@thepatentattorneys.com

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/611,641

Applicant(s)

WONG ET AL.

Examiner

SIMON KE

Art Unit

2174

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 14 November 2008.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-25, 27, 29-35, 37-42, 46, 47-53, and 55-59 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-25, 27, 29-35, 37-42, 46, 47-53, and 55-59 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-949)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

This action is responsive to communications: Amendment, filed on 11/14/08.

Claims 1-25, 27, 29-35, 37-42, 46, 47-53, and 55-59 are pending in this application.

Claims 1, 24, 45, and 52 are independent claims. In the Amendment, filed on 11/14/08, claims 1, 24, 32, 52, and 53 were amended.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1, 2, 4-10, 12-20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 27, 29-35, 37-41, 45, 52-53 and 55-59 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jacobi US Patent 6,064,980 in view of Demers US Publication 2004/0068536 further in view of Asami US Publication 2002/0054158.

As per claim 1, Jacobi teaches a computer-implemented interactive media frame display system comprising the following computer executable components:

A host component comprising at least one host media store; (see Jacobi, column 4, lines 23-35; The BookMatcher service is media store) and

A media frame component that facilitates full interactivity by a user to remotely browse, manipulate, and view a plurality of media items stored the at in least one media store by interfacing with the host component via a communication connection between the media frame component and the host component. (see Jacobi, column 4, lines 35-60; Web server provides the interactivities.)

However, they fail to teach the media frame display retrieves a plurality of media items comprises digital picture or video from the host media store, stores them in a local store and transmits back to the host media store the at least one of modified media items or add and delete operations performed on the media items, wherein the local data store is operably connected to the interactive media frame display.

Demers teaches the media frame display retrieves a plurality of media items comprises digital picture or video from the host media store, stores them in a local store and transmits back to the host media store the at least one of modified media items or add and delete operations performed on the media items, wherein the local data store is operably connected to the interactive media frame display. (see Demers, paragraph 0074)

It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include Demers' teaching with method of claim Jacobi in order to allow users to review their current collections.

However, they fails to teach view media items in a display cycle and arranges a subset of the media items in a display cycle and display cycle of the subset of the media items.

Asami teaches view media items in a display cycle and arranges a subset of the media items in a display cycle and display cycle of the subset of the media items. (see Asami, paragraph 0015)

It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include Asami's teaching with method of claim Jacobi and Demers in order to allow users to view media items in a predetermined time.

As per claim 2, Jacobi, Demers, and Asami teach the system of claim 1. Jacobi further teaches the host component comprising one or more host locations, the host locations comprising at least one of a server and a computer, such that each host location comprises at least one host media store. (see Jacobi, column 4, lines 35-60)

As per claim 4, Jacobi, Demers, and Asami teach the system of claim 1. Jacobi further teaches the host location being arranged in hard wired network configuration with media frame component (see Jacobi, column 4, lines 36-65; it is inherent that the frame component is configured on a hard wired network.)

As per claim 5, Jacobi, Demers, and Asami teach the system of claim 1. Jacobi further teaches the communication component being at least one of a wireless connection and a hard wire connection. (see Jacobi, column 4, lines 36-65)

As per claim 6, Jacobi, Demers, and Asami teach the system of claim 1. Jacobi further teaches the media frame component comprising an annotation component that annotates one or more media items with one or more metadata. (see Jacobi, column 7, lines 56-column 8, line 8)

As per claim 7, Jacobi, Demers, and Asami teach the system of claim 6. Jacobi further teaches the metadata comprising at least one of intrinsic metadata and extrinsic metadata. (see Jacobi, column 7, lines 56-column 8, lines 8, figure 6, Author's link is intrinsic information and "Readers who brought the Ranch also bought" is extrinsic information)

As per claim 8, Jacobi, Demers, and Asami teach the system of claim 6. Jacobi further teaches the annotation component comprising a metadata generation component. (see Jacobi, column 7, lines 56-column 8, line 8; The rating component is the annotation component)

As per claim 9, Jacobi, Demers, and Asami teach the system of claim 8. Jacobi further teaches the metadata generation component comprising an analyzing component that identifies properties respectively associated with the media items. (see Jacobi, column 7, lines 56-column 8, line 8)

As per claim 10, Jacobi, Demers, and Asami teach the system of claim 9. Jacobi further teaches the analyzing component comprising a classifier. (see Jacobi, column 8, line 18-40; Engine that determines title categories is a classifier.)

As per claim 12, Jacobi, Demers, and Asami teach the system of claim 8. Jacobi further teaches the metadata generation component generating new metadata based at least in part upon a cluster of media items retrieved from one or more host location by analyzing the media items for at least one property common among them. (see Jacobi, column 7, lines 56-column 8, lines 8, figure 6)

As per claim 13, Jacobi, Demers, and Asami teach the system of claim 12. Jacobi further teaches the wherein analyzing the media items comprises at least one of face recognition, content analysis, and intrinsic metadata comparison. (see Jacobi, column 7, lines 17-30; Same author matching is an intrinsic metadata comparison.

As per claim 14, Jacobi, Demers, and Asami teach the method of claim 1. However, Jacobi fails to teach a local data store that stores one or more media items retrieved from one or more host location.

Demers teaches a local data store that stores one of more media items retrieved from one or more host location. (see Demers, paragraph 0074)

It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include Demers' teaching with method of claim Jacobi in order to allow users to review their current collections.

As per claim 15, Jacobi, Demers, and Asami teach the system of claim 1. Jacobi further teaches an interface component comprising a least one of a microphone component, one or more command buttons, and a touch screen. (Demer figure 3, "continue" is a command a button)

A per claim 16, Jacobi, Demers, and Asami teach the system of claim 1. Jacobi further teaches the one or more command buttons corresponding to at least one of play, back, reverse, forward, stop, pause, menu, mode, edit mode, view mode, annotation function, order function, skip, populated metadata list, file size, media item size, speed, time, data, volume save, delete, scroll bar, scroll tool, and power. (figure 3, "continue" is a forward command)

As per claim 17, Jacobi, Demers, and Asami teach the system of claim 1. Jacobi further teaches a microprocessor that controls, operates, and tracks retrieval of the one or more media items from one or more host locations. (see Jacobi, column 7, lines 56-column 8, lines 8; HTML page is a media item)

As per claim 18, Jacobi, Demers, and Asami teach the system of claim 1. Jacobi further teaches the media items comprising at lest one of a photograph, a picture, a video, a video clip, a song, a sound, a document, and an electronic mail message. (Figure 6, HTML document regarding a book is a document)

As per claim 19, Jacobi, Demers, and Asami teach the method of claim 1.

Demers teaches method comprising one or more audio output components. (see Demers, paragraph 0098)

It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include Demers' teaching with method of Jacobi in order to allow users to review their audio collections.

As per claim 20, Jacobi, Demers, and Asami teach the method of claim 19. Demers further teaches the one or more audio component being one or more speakers. (see Demers, paragraph 0098)

As per claim 21, Jacobi, Demers, and Asami teach the method of claim 1. Demers teaches a calendar functionality component whereby the one or more media items can be viewed coincident with a real time calendar based at least in part on metadata associated with the media items. (see Demers paragraph 0123, scheduled transmission is a real time calendar based event.)

Asami teaches a viewing cycle. (see Asami, paragraphs 0015, and 0207)

It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include Logan's teaching with method of Jacobi and Demers in order to allow user to schedule a display on a specific time frame.

As per claim 22, Jacobi, Demers, and Asami teach the method of claim 21. Demers further teaches the calendar being located on at least one of the interactive media frame display and the host location. (see Demers; figure 21, item 2110)

As per claim 23, Jacobi, Demers, and Asami teach the method of claim 1.

Demers teaches the display is pocket sized thereby facilitating transportability of viewing favorite media items. (see Demers; paragraph 0029)

It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include Demers' teaching with method of claim Jacobi in order to allow users to add portability to their media collection.

As per claim 24, Jacobi teaches a method of browsing, viewing and/or manipulating one or more media items from a remote interactive media frame display comprising:

Retrieving one or more media items from at least one host location; (see Jacobi, column 4, lines 23-35; The BookMatcher service is media store)

Displaying the one or more media items on the interactive media frame; (see Jacobi, column 4, lines 35-60; Web server provides the interactivities.)

Receiving a user input that includes a request to browse, view or manipulate one or more media items; and (see Jacobi, column 4, lines 35-60;)and

Performing one or more acts on the one or more media items based at least in part upon the user input. (see Jacobi, column 4, lines 35-60;)

Jacobi teaches annotating the one or more media items with one or more metadata (see Jacobi, column 4, lines 35-60);

Jacobi teaches viewing one or more favorite media items on the display for enjoyments; (see Jacobi, col. 2, lines 45-63)

Ordering one or more media items based at least in part upon any one of metadata and user preferences; (see Jacobi, figure 11, items 102 and 104)

Removing the one or more media items from interaction media frame; (see Jacobi; figure 5, col. 7, lines 30-40)

However, Jacob fails teaches storing the one or more media items in a local data store or add and delete operably connected to the interactive media frame display; and

Transmitting back to the host media store the at least one of modified media items or add and delete operations performed on the media items.

Demers teaches storing the one or more media items in a local data store operably connected to the interactive media frame display; and Transmitting back to the host media store the at least one of modified media items or operations performed on the media items. (see Demers, paragraph 0074)

It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include Demers' teaching with method of claim Jacobi in order to allow users to review their current collections.

However, they fails to teach view media items in a display cycle and arranges a subset of the media items in a display cycle and display cycle of the subset of the media items.

Asami teaches view media items in a display cycle and arranges a subset of the media items in a display cycle and display cycle of the subset of the media items. (ssee Asami, paragraph 0015)

It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include Asami's teaching with method of claim Jacobi and Demers in order to allow users to view media items in a predetermined time.

As per claim 27, Jacobi, Demers, and Asami teach the method of claim 24. Jacobi further teaches detecting a user interface prior to receiving the user input. (see Jacobi, column 6, lines 40-50)

As per claim 29, Jacobi, Demers, and Asami teach the method of claim 28. Jacobi further teaches annotating the one or more media items with one or more metadata comprises:

Selecting one or more media items; and

Tagging the media items with metadata as a group and/or individually. (see column 7, lines 55-column 8, lines 10; A positive rating is tagging the media item)

As per claim 30, Jacobi, Demers, and Asami teach the method of claim 29. Jacobi further teaches comprising storing the tagged media items in at least one of a local data store and a respective host media store. (see Jacobi, column 8, lines 1-40; Recording rating event of a title is tagging the media item)

As per claim 31, Jacobi, Demers, and Asami teach the method of claim 24. Demers teaches the ordering of one or more media items based on least in part upon any one of metadata or user preferences. (see Demers; paragraph 0095)

It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include Demers' teaching with method of claim Jacobi in order to allow user desired content.

As per claim 32, Jacobi, Demers, and Asami teach the method of claim 28.

Asami teaches accessing a favorite scheduled media comprises performing at least designating the access cycle to cyclically accessing (see, Asami paragraph 0015, 0207) in connection with at least one of an amount of viewable time per media item. (see Asami paragraph 0015, 0207)

As per claim 33, Jacobi teaches the method of claim 28. However, Jacobi fails to teach the one or more media items are viewed in at least one of individually, in clusters, whereby more than one media item is available for viewing on the display.

However, Demers teaches the one ore more media items are viewed in at least one of individually, in clusters, whereby more than one media items are available for viewing on the display. (see Demers, paragraph 0074)

It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include Demers' teaching with method of Jacobi in order to allow users to view multiple media items in one screen.

As per claim 34, Jacobi and Demers teach the method of claim 24. Demers further teaches of the one or more media items is in connection with a real time calendar, thereby facilitating a user to view desired media items at a desired time of year. (see Demers paragraph 0123, scheduled transmission is a real time calendar based event.)

As per claim 35, Jacobi and Demers teach the method of claim 34. Demers further teaches the calendar being located on at least one of the interactive media frame display and the host location. (see Demers; figure 21, item 2110)

As per claim 37, Jacobi and Demers teach the method of claim 24. Jacobi further teaches media frame comprising items retrieved from one or more host locations. (see Jacobi, column 6, lines 50-65; Webpage is the media items)

As per claim 38, Jacobi and Demers teach the method of claim 37. Jacobi further teaches the respective media items comprise a host identifier metadata such that changes made to the

media items are communicated to their respective host location. . (see Jacobi, column 6, lines 50-65; Cookie is the host identifier)

As per claim 39, Jacobi and Demers teach the method of claim 24. Jacobi further teaches searching for media items from one or more host location that have metadata in common with a retrieved media items. (see Jacobi, column 8, lines 18-40)

As per claim 40, which is dependent on claim 27, it is of the same scope as claim 15.
Supra

As per claim 41, which is dependent on claim 40, it is of the same scope as claim 16.
Supra.

As per claim 58, Jacobi and Demers teach the method of claim 1. Demers further teaches the media frame component comprising an artificial intelligence component that facilitates viewing of the media items based at least in part upon one or more of historical data relating to media items received at the media frame component or viewing preferences. (see Demers, paragraph 0051)

As per claim 59, Jacobi and Demers teach the system of claim 58. Jacobi further teaches the media frame component automatically searches for new media items added in the host media store and processes them according to previously set annotation and viewing parameters for existing related items. (see Jacobi, col. 4, lines 24-65)

As per claim 52, Jacobi teaches a computer-implemented interactive media frame display system comprising the following components:

A media frame component that facilitates full interactivity by a user to browse, manipulate, and view a plurality media items (see Jacobi, column 4, lines 35-60; Web server provides the interactivities.)

However, Jacobi fails to teach a communication component that connects the media frame component to at least a remote host media store such that it facilitates retrieval of the one or more media items from the remote host media store by the media frame component and transmission of at least one media items modified at the media frame back to the remote host media store;

A local store operably connected to the media frame component for storing the one or more media items retrieved from the remote host media store and the at least one of modified media items or operations performed on the media items.

Demers teaches a communication component that connects the media frame component to at least a remote host media store such that it facilitates retrieval of the one or more media items from the remote host media store by the media frame component and transmission of at least one media items modified at the media frame back to the remote host media store; (see Demers, paragraph 0024, 0067, 0072, 0074)

A local store operably connected to the media frame component for storing the one or more media items retrieved from the remote host media store and the at least one of modified media items or operations performed on the media items. (see Demers, paragraph 0074)

However, they fail to teach a plurality media items in a display cycle wherein a user designates one or more of a percentage of related media items to display in a single cycle or a

time of display for each media item within the display cycles or a period for which each media items is displayed in the display cycle.

Asami teaches accessing a favorite scheduled media comprises performing at least designating the access cycle to cyclically accessing (see Asami, Paragraph 0015) in connection with at least one of an amount of viewable time per media item (see Asami, Paragraph 0207)

It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include Asami's teaching with method of Jacobi and Demers in order to allow user to schedule a display on a specific time frame.

As per claim 53, Jacobi, Demers, and Asami teach the method of claim 52. Jacobi further teaches the media frame component comprising a scrubbing component that removes tagged metadata from the one or more media items. (see Jacobi, col. 7, lines 30-40)

As per claim 55, Jacobi, Demers, and Asami teach the system of claim 52. Demers further teaches the system comprising one or more of the remote host media stores for storing a plurality of media items to view, and manipulate via the media frame component. (see Demers, paragraph 0070)

As per claim 56, Jacobi, Demers, and Asami teach the system of claim 52. Jacobi further teaches the modified media item communicated to the host component includes at least one media item annotated with one of one or more keywords or phrases via a user audio input such that the media item is annotated remotely from the host media store. (see Jacobi col. 3, lines 1-10, Category is a keyword)

As per claim 57, Jacobi, Demers, and Asami teach the system of claim 52. Demers further teaches the accessing cycle of media item to facilitate setting the period of access of each

media item (see Logan, Paragraph 0253, at schedule broadcast time which is a cyclically access for a daily cycle). Logan further teaches the items is associated with a real-time calendar. (see Demers, paragraph 0027)

Claims 3, 11, and 25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jacobi US Patent 6,064,980 further in view Demers US Publication 2004/0068536 further in view of Asami US Publication 2002/0054158 further in view of Agarwal US Publication 2006/0178946.

As per claim 3, Jacobi, Demers, Asami teach the interactive media frame display of claim 2. Jacobi fails to teach the host locations being arranged in wireless network configuration with the media frame component.

Agarwal teaches the host locations being arranged in wireless network configuration with the media frame component. (see Agarwal paragraph 0075)

It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include Agarwal's teaching with method of claim Jacobi in order to allow users to access the network wirelessly.

As per claim 11, Jacobi, Demers, and Asami teach the interactive media frame display of claim 9. Jacobi fails to teach the analyzing component comprising a pattern recognition component.

Agarwal teaches the analyzing component comprising a pattern recognition component. (see Agarwal; paragraph 0031)

It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include Agarwal's teaching with method of claim Jacobi in order to identify or categorize information about the recipient.

As per claim 25, which is dependent on claim 24, it is of the same scope as claim 3.
Supra.

Claims 42, 46, and 47 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jacobi US Patent 6,064,980 further in view Demers US Publication 2004/0068536 further in view of Asami US Publication 2002/0054158 further in view of Kronz US Patent 6,675,196.

As per claim 42, Jacobi, Demers, and Asami teaches the method of claim 40, but Jacobi fails to teach a microphone.

Kronz teaches a microphone. (see Kronz; column 5, lines 40-52)

It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include Kronz' teaching with method of claim Jacobi in order to provide users with an audio input.

As per claim 46, Jacobi, Demers, Asami and Kronz teach the method of claim 42. Jacobi further teaches means for searching for media items from one or more host locations that have metadata in come with a retrieved media item. (see Jacobi, column 6, lines 50-65)

As per claim 47, Jacobi, Demers, Asami, and Kronz teach the method of claim 42. Jacobi further teaches performing one or more media items comprises at least one of the following:

Annotating the one or more media items with one or more metadata; (see Jacobi, column 7, lines 56-column 8, lines 8)

Viewing one or more favorite media items on the display for enjoyments;

Ordering the one or more media items based at least in part upon any one of metadata and user preferences;

Removing the one or more media items from the interactive media frames; and

Storing the one or more media items in a local data store operable connected to the interactive media frame display

Claims 48-51 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jacobi US Patent 6,064,980 further in view Demers US Publication 2004/0068536 further in view of Asami US Publication 2002/0054158 in view of Bendinelli US Patent 6,061,719.

As per claim 48, Jacobi, Demers, and Asami teach the method of claim 1. However Jacobi fails to teach the interactive media frame display is implemented on a television.

However, Bendinelli the interactive media frame display is implemented on a television. (see Bendinelli, column 5, lines 30-60)

It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include Bendinelli's teaching with method of claim Jacobi in order to provide to present web content to a viewer in synchronization with television programming.

As per claim 49, Jacobi, Demers, and Asami and Bendinelli teach the method of claim 48. Bendinelli further teaches the television comprises at least two modes:

TV mode and passive mode, such that retrieving, viewing, browsing and manipulating media items pulled from the host location are performed in the passive mode. (see Bendinelli, column 5, lines 30-60)

As per claims 50 and 51, they are of the same scope as claim 48 and 49. Supra.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-25, 27, 29-35, 37-42, 46, 47-53, and 55-59 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Contact information

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to SIMON KE whose telephone number is (571)272-4062. The examiner can normally be reached on M-Th and Alternate Fridays 8:30-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Stephen S. Hong can be reached on (571) 272-4124. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Peng Ke
/Peng Ke/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2174